第８講　長文問題演習⑧

ポイント

❶ 関係代名詞の as ❷ 因果構文 ❸ 対比の発見

As is often said, Americans tend to be proud of their individual freedom and rights. They consider these to be among the most important aspects of American society. (A) <u>One reason for the strong sense of individual freedom results from the way in which America developed and became a nation</u>. The first European immigrants came to America to escape religious, political, or economic persecution in their home countries. They wanted to be free to make the kind of government and society they thought best.

The early ideas of rights were (1) <u>those</u> of political rights and liberties. People had the right to elect their government, and to change (2) <u>it</u> if it wasn't acting as they wanted. They had the right to protection from abuse by the government. For most early Americans, government should have only the power it needed to protect the common interests of society. The government should not have the power to tell people how to live their daily lives, or practice their religion.

ポイント❶ 関係代名詞の as

・Tom was not at home, **which** is often the case with him.
「トムは家にいなかったが，それはよくあることだ。」

↓

Tom was not at home, **as** is often the case with him.

↓

As is often the case with him, Tom was not at home.

特徴① 先行詞が文や節の単位になることがある

特徴② 後ろの文を先行詞にとることができる

NOTE

As time passed, ideas of rights came to focus more on “human” rights. Equality, of course, does not mean that we all have the same mental and physical abilities. It means that we all have an equal claim to certain basic human rights. People should have the right to a good education, good health care, and safe living conditions. They should have the right to work and live where they want without concern as to their race and sex. Equality especially means equal opportunity. (B) <u>All members of society should be given an equal chance to develop their lives according to their ability</u>. It seems ironic that protection of these kinds of rights often requires government power.

Perhaps the most well-known example is that of the civil rights struggle by black Americans for full political, economic, and social equality. For centuries, black Americans were treated as “second-class” citizens. Over the years (ア) <u>a “separate but equal” way of thinking</u> arose. (3) <u>They</u> had to sit in different parts of movie theaters from white people and used separate hotels and restaurants. White children and black children also went to different schools.

NOTE

In December 1955, a black woman was arrested because she had refused to give up her seat in a bus. In those days, black people had to sit at the back of the buses and give up their seats to white people when there were no seats available in the front. Martin Luther King, Jr. led a boycott against the bus company in Montgomery, Alabama. This was a success, and the city of Montgomery changed its laws about the seating of black people in buses. The success of the boycott in Alabama led to many other successful acts of civil disobedience. At the same time, the U.S. Supreme Court made many decisions in favor of the civil rights movement. In the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Congress made (4) it against the law to discriminate against anyone because of their race.

NOTE

The women's struggle for equality was also long. When the U.S. Constitution went into effect, only men had the right to vote. Most women could not go to college, and few could own property. In 1869, as a result of efforts by Susan B. Anthony and other women's rights leaders, Wyoming became the first state to give women the right to vote. But it was not until 1920 that the Nineteenth Amendment gave the right to vote to all American women. Today, the image of the face of Susan B. Anthony can be seen on the U.S. one-dollar（$1.00）coin.

It may well be that Americans have taken the idea of individual rights too far. However, we must understand that the ideas of individual rights and freedom upon which American society was founded are important concepts for the American people and the American way of life.

（札幌大学）

NOTE

問 1.（1）those,（2）it,（3）They はそれぞれ何を指しているか，本文中の語句で示しなさい。

問 2. 下線部（ア）a “separate but equal” way of thinking とはどういうことか，本文の内容に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3.（4）it が何を指しているかを日本語で書きなさい。

問 4. 下線部 (A), (B) を和訳しなさい。

問５. 以下の文が本文の内容に合っている場合は①を，それ以外の場合は②を選びなさい。

1. The spirit of individual freedom and rights which Americans are proud of originated from the way they made their country.
2. The human rights which Americans have been pursuing include a good education, good health care, and the right to work according to their race.
3. The incident which happened in Alabama in 1955 grew into the civil rights movement, which led the U.S. Supreme Court to make decisions against racial discrimination.
4. Until 1920, the United States allowed the right to vote only to men and women who had a higher education.
5. The image of Susan B. Anthony’s face on the U.S. one-dollar coin honors her great efforts for the women’s movement for equality.

背景知識　日本における女性の社会進出

●女性の社会進出の歴史

・1925 年　25 歳以上の男子に選挙権　男子普通選挙法
・1945 年　20 歳以上の男女に選挙権
・1985 年　男女雇用機会均等法

●女性の社会進出の背景

・男女平等の理念に沿う
・少子高齢化による労働者不足
・優秀な人材の確保につながる
・市場のニーズをつかめる

●女性の社会進出を促進する方法

・出産後の社会復帰の支援
・企業の役員の一定比率を女性にあてる

高 3 スタンダードレベル英語 リーディング<長文演習編>
第 8 講　解答

解答

問 1

（1）ideas　（2）their government　（3）black Americans

問 2

黒人は白人と同等に映画館，ホテル，レストラン，学校，バスなどを利用することはできるが，白人と黒人は別々の席や場所を使うという考え方。

問 3

人種を理由に誰かを差別すること。

問 4

（A）個人の自由への強い意識がある理由の一つは，アメリカが発展し一つの国になった方法に由来している。

（B）社会のすべての構成員は，その能力に応じて生活を向上させる平等な機会を与えられるべきだ。

No.5

1. ①　2. ②　3. ②　4. ②　5. ①

問題と選択肢の訳

問 5

1. アメリカ人が誇りとする個人の自由と権利の精神は，彼らが自分たちの国を作った方法に由来する。
2. アメリカ人が追求してきた人権には，優れた教育，優れた医療，人種に応じた労働の権利が含まれている。
3. 1955 年にアラバマ州で起こった出来事は公民権運動に発展し，その結果アメリカ最高裁判所は人種差別に反対する判決を下すことになった。
4. 1920 年まで，アメリカは高等教育を受けた男女にのみ選挙権を認めていた。
5. アメリカの 1 ドル硬貨に描かれたスーザン・B・アンソニーの顔は，男女平等を訴

える女性運動に対する彼女の多大な努力を称えている。

本文の全訳

よく言われるように，アメリカ人は個人の自由と権利を誇りに思う傾向がある。彼らはこれらをアメリカ社会の最も重要な側面の一つだと考えている。個人の自由への強い意識がある理由の一つは，アメリカが発展し一つの国となった方法に由来している。最初のヨーロッパ系移民は，母国での宗教的，政治的，経済的迫害から逃れるために渡米してきた。彼らは自分たちが最善と考えるような政府や社会を作る自由を求めていた。

初期の権利の概念は，政治的権利と自由についてのものだった。国民には政府を選ぶ権利があり，もし国民が望むように政府が機能していなければ，それを変える権利があった。国民は政府による虐待から保護を受ける権利を持っていた。大多数の初期のアメリカ人にとって，政府は社会共通の利益を守るために必要な力のみを保持すべきものだった。国民に日常生活や信仰する宗教について指図する力など持つべきではなかった。

時がたつにつれて，権利の概念は「人間」としての権利に焦点を当てるようになった。平等ということは，もちろん，すべての人間が同じ精神的，肉体的能力を持つという意味ではない。それは，私たちみんながある程度の基本的な人権を要求する権利を等しく持っているということを意味している。人民には良い教育，良い医療，そして安全な生活環境を享受する権利が必要だ。人種や性別を気にすることなく，好きな場所で働き，生活する権利を持つべきなのだ。平等は特に機会の平等を意味する。社会のすべての構成員は，その能力に応じて生活を向上させる平等な機会を与えられるべきだ。皮肉なことに，この種の権利の保護にはしばしば政府の権限が必要になる。

おそらく最もよく知られている例は，政治的，経済的，社会的に完全な平等を求める黒人による公民権闘争だろう。何世紀にもわたり，黒人は「二級」市民 として扱われてきた。長年の間に，「分離すれども平等」（分離平等政策）という考え方が生まれた。彼らは映画館で白人とは違う場所に座らなければならず，隔離されたホテルやレストランを利用した。白人の子供と黒人の子供もまた別々の学校に通った。

1955 年 12 月，黒人女性がバスの座席を譲ることを拒否したために逮捕された。当時，黒人はバスの後部座席に座らなければならず，前部座席に空席がなければ白人に席を譲らなければならなかった。マーティン・ルーサー・キング・ジュニアは，アラバマ州モンゴメリー市でバス会社に対するボイコット運動を主導した。これは成功し，モンゴメリー市は黒人のバス乗車に関する法律を改正した。アラバマ州でのボイコット運動の成功は，他にも多くの市民的不服従行為の成功につながった。同時に，アメリカの連邦最高裁判所は公民権運動に有利な判決を多数下した。1964 年の公民

権法では，議会は人種を理由に誰かを差別することは法律に違反すると定めた。

女性たちの平等を求める闘いもまた長かった。アメリカ合衆国憲法が施行されたとき，選挙権があるのは男性に限られていた。ほとんどの女性は大学に行くことができず，財産を所有できる女性はほとんどいなかった。1869 年，スーザン･B･アンソニー女史と他の女性の権利向上を訴える指導者たちによる努力の結果，ワイオミング州が女性に選挙権を与えた最初の州となった。しかし，ようやく修正第十九条がすべてのアメリカ人女性に選挙権を与えたのは，1920 年のことだった。今日では，スーザン･B･アンソニー女史の肖像がアメリカ合衆国の 1 ドル（＄1.00）硬貨に描かれている。

アメリカ人が個人の権利という概念に極端な解釈をし続けてきたということもあり得る。しかし，アメリカ社会の基礎となった個人の権利と自由という考え方は，アメリカ国民とアメリカ的生活様式にとって重要な考え方であることを理解しなければならない。

第８講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して、
覚えてください

1	tend to ～	～する傾向がある
2	proud of ～	～を誇りに思う
3	individual	個人の
4	freedom	（自然本来的な）自由
5	result from ～	～に起因する
6	escape	逃れる
7	persecution	迫害
8	liberty	（制約から解放された）自由
9	elect	～を選出する
10	protection	保護
11	abuse	虐待
12	interest	利益
13	practice	～を実践する
14	human rights	人権
15	equality	平等
16	mental	精神の
17	physical	肉体の
18	claim	要求する権利
19	condition	状態
20	race	人種
21	opportunity	機会
22	ironic	皮肉な
23	civil rights	公民権
24	struggle	闘争
25	second-class	二流の
26	separate	分離された
27	arrest	～を逮捕する
28	refuse	～を拒む
29	boycott	ボイコット
30	disobedience	不服従
31	Supreme Court	最高裁判所
32	in favor of ～	～に有利な
33	act	法律
34	Congress	アメリカ連邦議会
35	discriminate	差別する
36	constitution	憲法
37	vote	投票する
38	property	資産
39	amendment	修正条項
40	concept	概念

第８講　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

As is often said, Americans tend to be proud of their individual freedom and rights. They consider these to be among the most important aspects of American society. One reason for the strong sense of individual freedom results from the way in which America developed and became a nation. The first European immigrants came to America to escape religious, political, or economic persecution in their home countries. They wanted to be free to make the kind of government and society they thought best.

The early ideas of rights were those of political rights and liberties. People had the right to elect their government, and to change it if it wasn’t acting as they wanted. They had the right to protection from abuse by the government. For most early Americans, government should have only the power it needed to protect the common interests of society. The government should not have the power to tell people how to live their daily lives, or practice their religion.

As time passed, ideas of rights came to focus more on “human” rights. Equality, of course, does not mean that we all have the same mental and physical abilities. It means that we all have an equal claim to certain basic human rights. People should have the right to a good education, good health care, and safe living conditions. They should have the right to work and live where they want without concern as to their race and sex. Equality especially means equal opportunity. All members of society should be given an equal chance to develop their lives according to their ability. It seems ironic that protection of these kinds of rights often requires government power.

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back of the buses and give up their seats to white people when there were no seats available in the front. Martin Luther King, Jr. led a boycott against the bus company in Montgomery, Alabama. This was a success, and the city of Montgomery changed its laws about the seating of black people in buses. The success of the boycott in Alabama led to many other successful acts of civil disobedience. At the same time, the U.S. Supreme Court made many decisions in favor of the civil rights movement. In the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Congress made it against the law to discriminate against anyone because of their race.

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